

**Oliver Cromwell.**

Respecting the character of Oliver Cromwell, there are various opinions. A large number of people—Sir Leicester Diedlock among them—regard the Protector as a bold, bad, ambitious man, who deliberately and treasonably sought the supreme power, and reached it by an unjustifiable war, base conspiracy, and atrocious regicide. Another class are of opinion that he began his career nobly, patriotically, religiously; but flattered by success, ambition gradually gained an ascendancy over his mind, and rendered him a traitor to his cause and country.—This is perhaps the most common opinion. A third class look upon Cromwell as a mere fanatic, deluding and deluded. Lamartine, we believe, has recently advanced this theory. There is yet another opinion, the avowal of which, in most companies, requires something of Oliver's own daring.—It is, that Cromwell was *great and noble always!* that he was a man "all whose end and aims were his country's, God's, and truth's;" who was in no sense and in no degree a fanatic, or a traitor, or a hypocrite; a man whose life was a consistent whole, and whose death was serene and sublime.

This contrariety of opinion respecting the Protector existed in 1638, when he had just died, and exists now, after the matter has been in dispute 204 years. And why?—Because Cromwell was the head of a party, and it has been a thing of party both to denounce and to defend him.

The difficulty of settling the Cromwell controversy, even to the satisfaction of a single mind, and that mind an impartial one, lies in the fact, that the sources of information come down to us from the corrupt period when to vilify Cromwell was the fashion, and the surest means of preferment, whether political or ecclesiastical.

Countless lives of Cromwell have been written since, but nearly all of them have taken their tone, and drawn their statements, from the literature of that venal time, and are, therefore, for the purpose of students who are in search of truth, worthless.—There is a work, however, in which the man himself speaks, which portrays his soul, reveals his sect, wishes, struggles, aims and opinions. We refer to "Oliver Cromwell's Letters and Speeches, with Elucidations, by T. Carlyle." Of these volumes, two things may be asserted; first, that they enable a candid person to arrive at positive conclusions respecting Cromwell's character; and secondly, that they change the nature of the controversy so far as to throw the burden of proof upon those who accuse the Protector of hypocrisy, and self-seeking ambition. In the work to which we allude, Cromwell stands revealed as a high principled, brave, religious patriot, whom the course of events, and his own ability, bore irresistibly to the place of supreme authority, and who used that authority when it had been entrusted to him, only for high and patriotic purposes. It reveals him as one whose conscience was his law, and who was *utterly a stranger to remorse and fear.*—[Home Journal.]

**CONSTANTINOPLE AS IT IS.**—The expulsion of all the Greeks from Constantinople is confirmed. The chief reason for their expulsion is, that in case of an *emeute* at Constantinople, 25,000 enemies, well acquainted with every nook and corner of the city, would prove dangerous. Exceptions are made for such Greeks as can find two sureties for their good behavior. It is, however, ruinous to many poor families, who suffer with the rest. This is one of the worst evils of war, that the innocent often suffer with the guilty. Most of these expelled Greeks will join the insurgents in Epirus. Without an official decree, Constantinople may be said to be in a state of seige. No one is allowed to be out after 11 o'clock at night, and murders are constantly committed.

**ANOTHER NAVIGATOR LOST.**—The Toronto Globe says:

Serious apprehensions are entertained respecting the safety of Captain Collison, who went out in company with Captain McClure, to search for Sir John Franklin.—Search is now being made for him as well as for the lost Sir John, both on the Eastern and Western coast of North America.

**URBANA, FINDLAY AND DETROIT RAILROAD.**—At a meeting of the stockholders of this road held at Findlay, on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Edson Goit, Parlee Carlin, Fredrick Henderson, Samuel Howard, Collister Haskins, John Ewing and Henry Brown. The board met and elected John Ewing President, William Taylor Treasurer and Secretary.

We are glad to see a selection of officers made in this company which must satisfy all who are acquainted with them that every possible exertion will be made to secure the construction of the road without unnecessary delay. They are all energetic business men, commanding the highest respect wherever known, and the greater proportion of them have had their attention for some time past directed to railroad matters, so that they will be able to act efficiently in the important offices they now fill.

We are requested to say that the board will meet on Friday, the 19th inst., for the purpose of increasing the capital stock to the desired amount.—[Findlay Courier.]

**PATENT HOUSES.**—The last patent right we have ever read or heard about, is a patent house. John Parks, Esq., of Joliet, Illinois, is about getting out a patent for a style of architecture. His house is formed without sills, shingles, or weatherboards. The studding are 2 by 4 inches in thickness, 16 inches apart, and nailed to the water table at the bottom, and at the top to the joice. After this is done he laths both the inside and outside, putting the laths one inch apart. He then fills between the laths with mortar or cement of his own make. For the roof he uses common sheathing boards put on in circular form, then the building is ready for finishing, which he plasters on both sides. On the outside, over this coat of plaster and also on the roof, he puts water and fire-proof cement, which he has discovered, which can be finished so as to resemble clouded marble or whatever the proprietor may fancy.—[Lafayette Courier.]

The Union desires it to be especially noted that while forty-one Democratic votes from the North and Northwest were cast in favor of the Nebraska movement, "not one Whig from the free States voted with the friends of the measure." The Whigs generally will unite in that request.

**FEMALE EDUCATION IN JAPAN.**—In Japan as much care is bestowed on the education of the women as of the men. The science of the Almanac is esteemed one of the most important branches of school-learning, to avoid a weighty undertaking on an unlucky day. At the age of fifteen years the boys have their heads shaved, and become thereby members of society. They also receive a new name at this time, and invariably upon every advance in rank the old cognomen is changed for a new one. In marrying, equality in rank between the contracting parties is the first requirement; and when no obstacle of this sort stands in the way, the youth declares his passion by attaching a branch of a certain shrub to the house of the young lady's parents. If this is neglected, so is his suit; if it is accepted, so is the lover; and if the damsel wishes to put her reciprocity of this offer beyond a doubt, she forthwith blackens her teeth. Presents, as amongst most oriental nations, are now exchanged, and after, with great ceremony, burning her toys, to indicate that she is to be no longer childish, she is presented by her parents with a marriage dress and some articles of household furniture, among which are always a spinning-wheel, a loom, and the culinary implements required in a Japanese kitchen. All this bridal equipment is conveyed in great state to the bridegroom's house, and exhibited on the day of the wedding.

**A PEACE TREATY.**—It is announced by the Montreal Herald that the British and Russian Fur Colonies and the Hudson Bay Company have lately had an understanding that they will not go to war because their home sovereigns have drawn the sword. This neutrality, as we understand it, does not insure either settlement against the forces of the adverse nation, but only extends to making each of them non-combatants as respects the other.

**Russian America.**

In the much talked of war, the so-called Russian possessions lying north of Oregon will very likely become a point of attack for British cruisers. The government at present is in the hands of a Russo-American Company, having its principal seat on the Island of Sitka. Something of its trade and condition may not be uninteresting.

Its population is partly composed of Alutians, Kuriles of Mongolian and Kamtschatkan stock, but consists mostly of the Kalaches. This tribe are fair, blue eyed, oval featured, with light hair, and speak a language peculiar to themselves. They are brave and easily aroused to anger, and out of 50,000 are the only ones that have not submitted to Russian rules. They are divided into small clans and continually at war with each other.

Sitka has a good harbor, but its entrance is dangerous, and without good pilots, impossible.

The colony is commanded by a naval officer, and all vessels in the Russian company service, are manned with sailors belonging to the imperial navy. Sitka has no fortifications, but has a few cannon and mortars. There are about 3,000 Russians in the colony. Of late, she has done an extensive fish and ice trade with San Francisco; about seven thousand tons of ice annually are sent to San Francisco. A company in that city under the direction of Mr. Beverly C. Saunders, formerly collector at that port, have established store-houses, and directs the storing of the ice, while the Russians do the labor and are paid about \$20 per ton.

It was in regard to the possession of that Island that Mr. Saunders visited St. Petersburg. The war may however render valueless any contract made by him with the Russians as the British may seize upon the Island or lay it under blockade. The Hudson Bay company leased the neighboring Island Stahind for twenty years, and have established trading posts.

The Island is inhabited mostly by the same race, who are said to be on bad terms with the English, and often attack their settlements and even prevent the English flag from floating there. In case war breaks out in that quarter, it is probable these savages will side with the Russians.

**CULTURE OF FRUIT.**—Fruit is becoming one of our most important and profitable productions. It is a source of wealth to the farmers; and enjoyment to the people.—The profit arising from the culture of fruit is not necessarily confined to the sale of that portion of it which is brought to market. It is now the opinion of good, practical farmers, that fruit affords one of the cheapest and best varieties of food for cattle and horses, and particularly swine. All of these animals fatten well on fruit, either cooked or raw, although many good farmers consider that it is much more valuable cooked. We believe that the culture of fruit merely as food for animals, would richly repay the labor and expense of cultivation.

**TO KEEP BIRDS FROM PICKING FRUIT.**—As the season is coming on for the depredations of birds, I beg to report my experience of last year, when I saved my currants and gooseberries by winding colored worsted around and across my bushes; and my cherries by hanging up several pieces of tin with strong thread in the different trees, two pieces being hung near enough together to clash with the wind, which sound, with the bright reflection of the tin in the sun, will certainly frighten them away; and I had my share of fruit, which the preceding year, I was obliged to relinquish to them.—Agr. Gaz.

**THIRTY-FIVE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.**—A fire broke out in Terre Haute, Ind., on Saturday night, in the large livery stable of N. P. Talmadge, on Mulberry street, between Market and Fourth streets, which burned with great rapidity, with nearly all its contents. Nineteen horses and all but one of his carriages were consumed. The stable adjoining, with sixteen single horses and several coaches, went next.

Ex-President Tyler has been lecturing at Peterburg, Va., on commerce.

**VERY WELL NAMED.**—The Hon. William Cullom, of Tennessee, when speaking on the Nebraska bill, said that inasmuch as the measure benefitted neither North nor South, and no one but politicians, it should by rights be placed upon the private calendar, and the title be amended so as to read, "A bill to make great men out of small ones, and to sacrifice the public peace upon the altar of political ambition."

Jones who shot Beebe in Columbus, has not yet been taken. It seems that this notorious scoundrel is an old Jail Bird, who was pardoned out of the Ohio State Penitentiary last May; having been sent there for counterfeiting, from Greene county. His proper name is Charles Sheppard.

**The Columbus Murderer—His History.**

The Columbus murderer is still at large.—We hardly believe, however, he will evade all the traps that have been set to catch him.

The Columbus Statesman gives the following history of the fellow:

"The real name, description and antecedents of this notorious offender have been easily explained by Mr. Gallagher, marshal of Cleveland, who was in our city yesterday, in company with Mr. Dennis. Upon hearing the description of Jones, Mr. Gallagher at once concluded that he was a man named Charles Sheppard, alias Wm. Morgan, alias Moore. As Sheppard he was pardoned out of the Ohio Penitentiary on the 8th of May last, having been sent for counterfeiting, from Green county. Last summer Gallagher arrested him and the man Osborne, whose real name is Charles Dillon.

"On this occasion Morgan, which is the name he has gone by at Cleveland, Buffalo, etc., resisted, when Mr. Gallagher knocked him down twice and stunned him; he had a brace of loaded pistols on him at the time. He was sent with Dillon to Buffalo, after remaining for some time in jail at Cleveland, to answer to the charge of shooting a police officer, but the evidence was insufficient, and he could not be held. Mr. Gallagher went to Newark and saw Dillon in the jail. The latter immediately recognized him, and entered into conversation, though Gallagher must have been a very unwelcome visitor. He at once admitted that Jones is Sheppard alias Bill Morgan.

Mr. Gallagher learned that these two depredators and impudent rogues visited the Ohio Penitentiary three weeks ago yesterday. He communicated this fact to Mr. Dewitt, guard at the prison, who directly remembered having recognized Sheppard as an old convict, and having him turned out. Dillon was in company with him. Mr. Gallagher assures us, that to his knowledge, about twenty-five active officers in different cities know the murderer personally, and will at once recollect the man when they learn that he is Sheppard alias Morgan. This makes the chances of his arrest more sure."

The Chicago Democratic Press, which opposes, with earnestness and ability, the proposition to increase the rates of postage, says they were told by a Mail Agent on the Michigan Southern railroad last week, that he had distributed more than two bushels of franked speeches to a single office along the line, and to another which scarcely received a dozen letters per week, he distributed 110 copies from a single mail. The Democratic Press urges that the cry be raised all over the land, to abolish the franking privilege. Let the Congressmen, we say, dock off their own privileges, before they attempt to lay additional burdens on the people.

It is said that in a single day, week before last, the members of Congress furnished 23 tons of franked mail matter for distribution through the mail!

The Cashmere goat has been successfully introduced and bred in South Carolina. The Charleston papers say that the animal seems perfectly at home in the climate, and is as hardy and as easily raised as the common goat. The fleece obtained is about equal to that of the choice varieties of sheep, while its value is ten times greater.

Rev. Ephraim Peabody, of King's Chapel, Boston, has declined to accept the increase of \$500 salary, which had been voted him.